ENCOURAGEMENT
FOR
Seamen & Mariners.

In Two Parts.

Being a propoſed Method for the more ſpeedy and effectual furniſhing their Majeſties Royal Navy with able Seamen and Mariners.

And for ſaving thoſe immenſe Sums of Money, yearly expended in attending the Sea-preſs.

In order to prevent thoſe many Miſchiefs and Abuſes daily committed (by diſorderly Preſs-maſters) both at Sea and Land, to the great Prejudice of their Majeſties, and Injury of the Subject.

By *GEORGE EVERETT*, Shipwright.

London, Printed in the Year, MDCXCV.

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TO THE

Right Honourable

THE

Lords Spiritual and Temporal,

AND

COMMONS of *England*,

Assembled in Parliament.

With Submission,

IN *humble Respect to his Majesties most gracious Speech, I do most humbly offer these following Proposals, for the encouraging of Seamen, in order to furnish their Majesties Royal Navy on all Occasions: Wherein is briefly set forth*

the great Hardſhips and Sufferings of thoſe imployed in Sea-Service, together with proper Remedies to prevent the ſame; whereby their Majeſties, and the Publick, may ſave thoſe immenſe Sums of Money yearly expended on ſuch Occaſions; the Seamen be happy and eaſy in ſuch Service; the Merchants enjoy a free Trade, without Interruption; the whole Nation be happy under the preſent Influence of a War, many Grievances attending thereon be redreſs'd, Vice puniſh'd, Vertue promoted, our Enemies terrified, and our ſelves encouraged, by the Bleſſing of the Almighty, to proſecute this ſo great and glorious Undertaking, and thereby regain our former Honour of being Maſter of the Britiſh Seas, to the Glory of their Majeſties, the Peace and Happineſs of the whole Nation: Moſt humbly begging your Honours to pardon this my Un-

Undertaking, to paſs by my Errors with Patience, and to correct all that is amiſs with Prudence, and to conſider my former Propoſals, humbly offered for the ſaving 100000 l. per Annum *in building and repairing the Royal Navy; which by his Majeſty's Order of the* 22d *of* March *laſt, was referred to the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and at the writing hereof is yet lying under their Lordſhips Conſideration. All which (out of a hearty and zealous Inclination of ſerving their Majeſties and the Publick) I do moſt humbly recommend to your Honours Conſideration (as the only Phyſicians under God, from whom a Redreſs of all our Grievances are deſired and expected) in Hopes of your favourable Acceptance and Encouragement thereof, for the Service of their Majeſties, the Benefit of the Subject, and the Good and*

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Welfare of the whole Nation, moſt humbly praying that a Committee may be appointed to examine and conſider the ſame; and that I may be admitted to give Reaſons, and anſwer to all Objections. I humbly ſubmit my ſelf,

Your Honours moſt faithful

and obedient Servant,

GEO. EVERETT.

PRO-

PROPOSALS,

Conſiſting of two Parts,

Moſt humbly offered for the Encouragement of Seamen, and for ſupplying their Majeſties Royal Navy with able Seamen and Mariners on all Occaſions.

Part the Firſt.

FOraſmuch as it is altogether needleſs to give an Account of the particular Charge of the Nation in impreſſing of Seamen for their Majeſties Service, that being already performed by others; and it being well known that after all the Charge and Trouble therein, many of the moſt able and fitteſt for Sea-Service do lie lurking and conceal'd, taking an Opportunity to make a Voyage or two to *Newcaſtle*, or otherwiſe, as they ſee moſt convenient for their own Advantage, to the great Hindrance of their Majeſties Service, the Diſcouragement of others belonging to the Fleet, and great Prejudice of many, who being unfit for Sea-Service, are forced to ſupply in ſuch Caſe:

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Proposal 1. For Remedy thereof (upon the especial Approbation of the Honourable Admiral *Russel*, and several other eminent Persons of known Experience in Maritime Affairs) it is humbly proposed, 'That in every Seaport-'Town (according to the Greatness thereof) an Office and 'Officers (being Persons of known Integrity and good 'Repute) may be erected and settled, for taking and keep-'ing a Register of Seamen and Mariners: And to that end 'the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of every 'Parish within ten Miles of any Sea-Coast, or navigable Ri-'ver, within this Kingdom, shall within fourteen Days af-'ter Notice given (by Proclamation) be sworn duly to en-'quire and take a List of all Seamen and Mariners, inha-'biting and residing within their respective Parishes, being 'between the Age of 16 and 60, whether at home or a-'broad, and shall deliver the same under their Hands to 'the Sheriff of the County to which they do belong; 'which said Sheriff shall within twelve Days after the Re-'ceipt thereof, transmit a Copy of the same to the 'next Port-Office, where the same shall be carefully en-'tered Alphabetically, for every Parish and County di-'stinctly, in a Book or Books for that purpose to be pro-'vided.

☞ This cannot be accounted any great Trouble, there being in every Parish four or six such Officers at least, who dividing themselves, with their Beadle, who is generally acquainted with all the Parishioners, may perform the same effectually in one Day.

☞ Neither can it be accounted troublesom to the Sheriffs, it being not expected to be more than once a Year at most; and may, by their Directions, be perform'd by their Servants: And, being a National Concern, ought to have

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a National Aſſiſtance, which will partly be effected by ſuch Officers changing Places every Year.

Prop. 2. 'And that all Maſters of Ships and other Veſſels 'uſing the Sea, or trading from Port to Port Coaſt-wiſe, '(except ſuch Veſſels as are or ſhall be employed in the home 'Trade of Fiſhery for ſupplying the ſeveral Markets of this 'Kingdom) ſhall, at the Beginning of their Voyage, and be-'fore they depart the firſt Port, give into that Port-Office a 'true Liſt of the Names of all Seamen and Mariners re-'tained to ſerve on Board their ſaid Ships or Veſſels, together 'with their Age, and what outward Marks may be found, 'as alſo their Place of Reſidence or Habitation, if any ſuch 'they have: which being performed, the ſaid Maſters (if 'not reſtrained by Imbargo or other Order) may with their 'Company have Liberty to proceed on their intended Voy-'age, both out and home, without Danger of being im-'preſs'd, one of the ſaid Officers firſt giving a Certificate un-'der his Hand and Seal, as a Protection for the Uſe of each 'Seaman thereunto belonging, being between the Age of '16 and 60 Years, as aforeſaid; and alſo a Duplicate there-'of to the Maſter, for which he ſhall pay unto the ſaid 'Officer, if a Coaſter, 2 *s.* and 6 *d.* and if a Trader to fo-'reign Parts, 5 *s. per* Head for every Perſon therein nomi-'nated; which ſaid Monies may be allowed for and towards 'the Maintenance and Encouragement of ſuch Officers.

☞ By the aforeſaid Means it may be poſſible to obtain a full Regiſter of all the Seamen of *England*, and thereby know who is in Service and who is not, whereby the Royal Navy, upon all Occaſions, may be ready manned with able Seamen, and no Hiding-place left for Deſerters or others: And the Head-Money propoſed will be gladly paid to avoid thoſe great Perils and Loſſes which too often happen, to

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the great Prejudice of their Majeſties, and all others concern'd at Sea, by means of the Sea-Preſs.

Prop. 3. 'And upon Return of the ſaid Ship or Veſſel to 'her Port of Delivery or Unlading, that then the ſaid Ma- 'ſter thereof ſhall be further obliged (if belonging to a 'Ship or Veſſel uſing the Coaſt-Trade) within four Days, 'or if a Merchant-Ship trading to foreign Parts, within ten 'Days or more (as may be thought convenient) to pay 'ſuch his Ship's Company in the Preſence of one of the 'aforeſaid Officers at a Place and Day prefix'd. And if it 'happen that any Change or Alteration hath been made 'amongſt the ſaid Company during the ſaid Voyage, that 'then the ſaid Maſter do give an Account to the ſaid Offi- 'cer, who may be impowered to make Inquiry therein; 'and whoſoever of the ſaid Company, ſhipped outward or 'homeward, appeareth not in Perſon to receive his Wages 'at ſuch Time and Place prefixed (without ſome lawful 'Cauſe or Let ſhewed to the contrary, being ſuch as may 'be allowed by the Directors of ſuch Office, or Officers) 'ſhall loſe and forgo his whole Wages, one half to the Uſe 'of their Majeſties, and the other to the Cheſt of *Cha-* '*tham*, or otherwiſe, as may be thought convenient.

☞ And the ſaid Officers (being impower'd to make Inquiry as aforeſaid) will cauſe Maſters to be more cautious how they do impriſon and pack their Seamen off in foreign Countries; an Abuſe too much practiſed, even to the Ruin of many Families, which brings much Poverty on the Nation, eſpecially about Rivers and Sea-port-Towns.

Prop. 4. 'And if it ſhould happen that any of the ſaid 'Ships or Veſſels ſhould deliver or unlade at any other Port 'within this Kingdom, that then the Officer of ſuch Port 'may,

'may, by the Maſter's Duplicate, (he being obliged to pro-'duce the ſame, or otherwiſe by a Copy of the Regiſter 'from the other firſt Officer) be enabled to procede in all 'Reſpects as aforeſaid.

☞ For Conveniency a Copy of all Regiſters may be tranſmitted from all Ports to *Yarmouth* and *Portſmouth*, for the ready Diſpatch of all ſuch Affairs; but more eſpecially to the Port-Office of *London*.

Prop. 5. 'And that every Officer, in his reſpective Place, '(at the Time of paying ſuch Seamen as aforeſaid) ſhall 'then cauſe all ſuch as are fit for their Majeſties Service to 'be forthwith ſent on board ſome Ship belonging to the 'Fleet, as Occaſion ſhall require; the Charge thereof to be 'paid by their Majeſties: And all ſuch as are ſo ſent on 'board their Majeſties Ships ſhall have equal Benefit with 'thoſe Seamen who do or ſhall enter themſelves as Volun-'teers.

☞ By ſuch Means there will be a conſtant ſupplying of the Royal Navy with able Seamen: And by this Means ſuch who uſe to ſteal a Voyage or two, will unavoidably be brought into their Majeſties Service without Prejudice to any; which will be an Encouragement to others belonging to the Fleet, and will prevent the preſſing of Tradeſmen from their Buſineſs.

Prop. 6. 'And as every Merchant-Ship or Veſſel hath a 'Carpenter or two belonging unto it, who for great 'Wages go voluntarily to Sea, their Majeſties Ships may 'by the Means aforeſaid, be plentifully ſupplied with 'able Shipwrights, the moſt experienced and fitteſt for Sea-'Service.

Prop. 7. 'And at the End of every Year the ſaid Officers 'ſhall preſent their Majeſties with a general Liſt of all Sea-'men and Shipwrights ſo ſent on board of every particular 'Ship; and, if thought convenient, ſhall have an additio-'nal Allowance from their Majeſties of two Shillings and 'Sixpence *per* Head, as an Encouragement and Maintenance 'for ſuch their Service.

Prop. 8. 'And whatſoever Officer or Ship-maſter offendeth 'herein, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning thereof, 'ſhall forfeit Pounds to the Uſe of their Majeſties, 'Pounds whereof may be allowed to the Informer.

☞ This Charge cannot be accounted great, for by this Means the prodigious Expence of hiring Smacks and Ketches to attend the Preſs will determine; and 1000 Men and Boys commonly imployed therein may be at liberty to ſerve their Majeſties on board the Fleet, beſides the Charge allowed and expended by Captains and Lieutenants on ſuch Occaſions.

☞ And the Seamen and Shipwrights belonging to Merchants Ships, being ſo ſecured for their Majeſties Service, may enjoy the Benefit of ſelling and diſpoſing what they have as an Adventure on board their reſpective Ships, together with the Happineſs of receiving their Wages, and providing themſelves with Apparel, and other Neceſſaries fit for Sea-Service, and be ſent on board the Fleet like Men, who otherwiſe, after a long and tedious Voyage, without Recruit or Money, are forced on board their Majeſties Ships in a poor and ragged Condition, which is one main Occaſion of Sickneſs and Diſtempers on board the Fleet; and for ſuch Reaſons many refuſe to go to Sea, and others forſake their Ships in foreign Nations.

And

☞ And by ſuch Means as aforeſaid Merchants Ships at Sea, and under Convoy, may be ſecure from the Rage and ill Uſage of ſome Commanders; who, if denied their unreaſonable Demands for Light or Convoy-Money, do often cauſe the Seamen to be impreſs'd, whereby ſuch Ships or Veſſels are too often diſabled, and the Ship and Goods, with the ſmall and helpleſs Number of Men left on board, do often miſcarry or periſh at Sea; whereby the Merchants loſe their Goods, their Majeſties loſe their Cuſtoms, the Subjects loſe their Lives, the Owners their Ship or Veſſel, and many become Widows and Fatherleſs thereby; which brings great Complaints and Poverty throughout the Nation.

PRO-

PROPOSALS.

Part the Second.

Prop. 1. 'AND as the Honour and Glory of the Engliſh Nation doth ſo much depend upon the Strength and good Conduct of the 'Royal Navy, ſo it may be highly neceſſary, at ſuch time 'when the Common Enemy is ſo potent and powerful, 'that all due Encouragement be given to Seamen and Ma'riners. And to that end it is moſt humbly propoſed, That 'no Offices belonging to the Fleet be bought or ſold, but 'that every Perſon may be preferred according to his De'ſerts and Merits.

Prop. 2. 'That the ſaid Seamen be allowed their full 'Share of all Prizes that ſhall be taken, and that ſome 'Law be paſſed to prevent Imbezlements therein; and that 'thoſe Perſons, in what Station ſoever, that ſhall endea'vour to defraud them of ſuch Parts and Shares as have by 'Cuſtom, or may hereafter be allowed, ſhall (being con'victed thereof) forfeit his ſaid Office or Employment.

Prop. 3. 'That if any Seamen be diſmembred in their 'Majeſties Service, ſuch Smart-Money as hath been for'merly allowed may be advanced, and be forthwith duly 'paid.

'paid. And further, that there may be an additional Al-
'lowance made for all ſuch Penſioners as ſhall be diſmem-
'bred in their Majeſties Service.

Prop. 4. 'That if any Seamen be killed in their Majeſties
'Service, that the Bounty-Money generally allowed on
'ſuch Occaſions be forthwith paid to thoſe who ſhall pro-
'duce a juſt Right to receive the ſame.

Prop. 5. 'That all Profaneneſs, which having by long
'Cuſtom gotten the Aſcendant on board the Fleet, be
'forthwith ſuppreſs'd and aboliſhed, and all Offenders (being
'Officers) may be diſplaced, and others receive ſuch Puniſh-
'ment as may be appointed by Authority of Parliament.

Prop. 6. 'And that no Seaman or Mariner that hath ſerved
'twelve Months in any of their Majeſties Ships, ſhall be turn'd
'over to ſerve on board any other of their Majeſties Ships
'before he be paid all Wages due to that time.

Prop. 7. 'That when and ſo often as their Majeſties (by
'their Royal Proclamation) ſhall require the Service of
'ſuch Seamen on board the Royal Navy by ſuch a Day or
'Time prefix'd, that all able Seamen who ſhall in obedience
'thereunto voluntarily enter themſelves, by applying to
'the next Port-Officer or Officers, ſhall be allowed, during
'the whole Voyage, 28 *s. per* Month, according to the
'Courſe of the Navy; and that ſo often as any of
'their Majeſties Ships ſhall arrive into any Harbour to lay
'up for any time, that then the Seamen and Mariners there-
'unto belonging ſhall be forthwith diſcharged; and that all
'Wages to them then due for ſuch Service be fully paid,
'not in Tickets, but in Money: And if the Voyage be
'long,

'long, that then their Wives or Friends, having a lawful 'Power to receive the ſame, may be paid ſix Months 'Wages out of every nine Months that ſuch Ship ſhall be 'abroad.

Prop. 8. 'That all ſuch Sea-men now belonging to the 'Royal Navy as ſhall be continued on board the Fleet at 'ſuch time as the Service of others ſhall be required by 'Proclamation as aforeſaid, may have and receive the full 'Benefit of ſuch as ſhall then enter themſelves as Volunteers.

Prop. 8. 'That there be one Clerk at the Navy-Office to 'attend all accidental Buſineſs that may happen touching 'the Premiſes, and that he be allowed by their Majeſties *l.* '*per annum*, to anſwer and receive Money for all ſuch Per-'ſons as ſhall employ him on ſuch Occaſion; and that he 'may be allowed *6 d.* or *12 d. per* Pound, as ſhall be thought 'fit, for all ſuch Money as he ſhall ſo receive: and the ſaid 'Clerk making Default therein, to be diſplaced, and ſuffer 'ſuch Fine or other Puniſhment as the Parliament ſhall 'think fit.

☞ By ſuch Payments as aforeſaid Seamen may be enabled to provide for themſelves and Families, and to pay their Debts, which is one Means to make Money plenty throughout the Nation, and will encourage them, when occaſion ſhall require, freely and gladly to enter themſelves into their Majeſties Service, without the Charge of being preſſed or continued in Pay for the whole Year. And being certain of ſuch Proviſion made for the Maintenance of themſelves and Families, it will make them bold and daring, not being afraid to look Death in the very Face of their Enemies.

☞ It is to be obſerved, that for want of ſuch Payment as aforeſaid, the Seamen are greatly injured and diſcouraged; firſt eſpecially when inſtead of Money they are put off with Tickets, whilſt many of them and their Families wanting Food and Rayment, are compelled to ſell ſuch Tickets at one third parr, and ſometimes one half Loſs; ſo that thereby the Seamens Pay is very ſmall and inſignificant, who after having expoſed themſelves to the greateſt Dangers, are ſo cut off, being but as Slaves and Drudges to the common Ticket-Buyers and their Upholders, who for ſupplying them ſo with Money do carry away the greateſt part of their Labour, when many of their poor Families are ready to periſh. Secondly, The paying ſuch their Wages on board the Fleet at ſuch time as they are ready to ſail, is very injurious both to Seamen and others; for by ſuch Means they have not the Opportunity to ſerve themſelves or Families, but are obliged to buy all their Neceſſaries on board the Common Higlers or Boomboats, (and they not many) who, making it their Buſineſs to attend the Fleet, do, by their Extortion, bring away the greateſt part of the Seamens Wages. So that a great part of the Treaſure of the Nation, which ought to be divided amongſt all, falls into the Hands of a few private Perſons; whereas, if ſuch Payment were to be made on ſhore, as aforeſaid, they may have the Benefit to buy all they want at the beſt Hand, to pay their Debts and relieve their Families. And by this Means all ſuch Money would, as from a Fountain, pleaſantly diſtil it ſelf into ſo many Silver Streams, until it returns again to its firſt Riſe: which would be a great Encouragement to Seamen and all other their Majeſties good Subjects, who being now obliged to give them and their Families Credit, are forc'd to ſit down by Loſs, which is one great Cauſe of the Decay and Detriment of Trade.

☞ If it ſhould be objected, that paying the Seamen their Wages on ſhore (upon the Diſcharge of their Service as aforeſaid) will cauſe them to deſert their Majeſties Service, 'tis humbly anſwered, that there being in *England* a ſufficient Number to ſerve both their Majeſties Royal Navy and Merchants Ships at one time, as by ſufficient Teſtimony did appear this laſt Summer, it is impoſſible to believe the Royal Fleet ſhould ever want Seamen, if good Payment was to be made, and Encouragement given as aforeſaid, for theſe Reaſons following. Firſt, They being in ſuch Service are more ſecure from the Enemy than in Merchants Ships. Secondly, Being allowed thirteen Months to the Year, without After-claps, or paying Damages, which (in Merchants Ships) often cuts off one Months Pay in three. Thirdly, If a Ship of their Majeſties happen to be loſt, the Seamens Wages ſtand good. Fourthly, Being out of all Danger of being impreſs'd, during the whole Voyage; by Means whereof in Merchants Ships they often loſe both their Wages and Adventure. Fifthly, Having a Proſpect in making Advantage by taking of Prizes. Sixthly, If Loſs of Members happen, Smart-Money is allowed, with a yearly Penſion during Life. Seventhly, If killed in Fight, a conſiderable Bounty-Gift is beſtowed on their Families, according to the Greatneſs thereof; when Seamen in Merchants Ships, running all Riſques as aforeſaid, fall far ſhort of theſe ſo great Advantages.

Prop. 9. 'Furthermore it is propoſed, that if any Diffe-'rence ſhould happen within the Term of the ſaid Voyage 'between the Maſter of ſuch Merchant's Ship or Veſſel, 'and any of the Seamen belonging thereunto, for or by 'reaſon of any Wages due, or Goods damaged by Leekage 'of the Ship or Veſſel, ſuch Differences may be determined 'by

'by such Officer as aforesaid, who may be impowered to 'call to his Assistance two, three or more honest and in-'different Men, being sufficient House-keepers, who may 'have Power to hear and determine all such Differences as 'aforesaid, which would be of great Advantage to poor 'Seamen; who, by reason of Poverty and the Press, being 'not in a Capacity to maintain or attend a Suit of Law, 'are often ruined and undone.

☞ If it should be objected that this may prove prejudicial to the Government, it is humbly answered, That the Seamen in general, by such Injuries, and for such Reasons as aforesaid, are not in a Capacity to go to Law; so that where nothing is, nothing can be expected.

☞ So that by thus civilly impressing of some, and paying and encouraging of others as aforesaid, it may be presumed their Majesties Royal Navy may at all times be readily and plentifully provided with the most able Seamen and Mariners on all Occasions, and all extraordinary Charge of impressing and maintaining them on board the Fleet the Winter-Season (which by Captain *St. Lo* was computed at 504000 *l.* for one Winter-Season, besides 60000 *l.* expended for Conduct, Bounty, and Impress-Money) avoided, and saved, as well now as in former times. And to this all the Seamen and faithful People of *England* will say, *Amen.*

☞ If any Objection should be made, that in manning the Royal Navy according to the Methods of this second Proposition, their Majesties Affairs may be prolonged or prejudiced thereby, then it is humbly proposed, that a Recourse may be had to the aforesaid Register, as followeth.

Prop. 10. 'That the Right Honourable the Lords Com-'missioners of the Admiralty calling to the Port-Officers of

'*London* for a general Liſt of all Seamen in each County '(taken as aforeſaid) may direct their Warrants to the ſe-'veral Sheriffs of the Counties aforeſaid, requiring them to 'direct their Precepts to the ſeveral Conſtables of each 'Pariſh as aforeſaid, who with the Aſſiſtance of the Church-'wardens and Overſeers of the Poor ſhall forthwith (to the 'utmoſt of their Power) cauſe ſuch and ſo many as are re-'quired (by an equal *Quota*) to appear before the next 'Port-Officer who ſhall diſpoſe of them on board their Ma-'jeſties Ships, as ſhall be moſt meet and convenient for 'their Majeſties Service: And ſuch as preſs Men to be al-'lowed but 24 *s. per* Month. And what Seamen ſoever 'ſhall abſcond from their Habitation, or uſual Place of Be-'ing, at ſuch time as the Service of their Majeſties ſhall re-'quire them on board the Fleet, ſhall ſuffer Impriſonment, 'or as the Parliament ſhall think fit. And that the Port-'Officer do then forthwith pay unto the ſaid Conſtables, 'for travelling and other neceſſary Charges, the Sum of '2 *s.* 6 *d. per* Head, for every Perſon by them delivered or 'produced as aforeſaid; and that the ſaid Port-Officer be 'allowed the ſame (with other neceſſary Charges for ſend-'ing ſuch on board the Fleet) out of their Majeſties Treaſury.

By what hath been propoſed I hope it will appear, that the impreſſing of Seamen and others by Sea-Officers may be wholly laid aſide, which hath hitherto been very chargeable to their Majeſties, and injurious to the Subjects, as is briefly ſummed up as followeth.

1. That ſeveral Veſſels imployed in that Service, after having laid twelve or fourteen Days in the River of *Thames* on that occaſion, have by the ill Management of ſome Lieutenants thereunto belonging, been ſent on board their Majeſties Ships with twenty or thirty Men at one time, who being not fit or uſeful in ſuch Service, have been often diſ-

charged

charged and turned aſhore, by which Means their Majeſties Treaſure hath been vainly expended; and many Landmen and Tradeſmen have been often carried from their Habitations to the *Downs*, *Portſmouth* and *Plimouth*, to their great Charge and Prejudice.

2. That the impreſſing and detaining Seamen in their Majeſties Service on ſuch hard Terms as before ſpecified, cauſeth many to deſert their Majeſties Service, who by ſuch Means come to an untimely Exit. And many Seamen there be, who having Families, will rather expoſe themſelves to ſuch vile and ſhameful Ends, than leave their Families to periſh for want of Food and Raiment.

3. Many other Inconveniences there be attending the preſent Diſcipline of the Navy, as paying the Fleet at *Portſmouth*, &c. whereby their Majeſties Affairs are often retarded, and the Seamen whoſe Wives or Friends are very populous about the River of *Thames*, do, by travelling and attending at ſuch remote Parts, often expend more than they receive, whereby many Families are ruined and undone: And many others there be, who for want of Money are obliged to take up all they want upon Truſt, paying one Shilling for the Value of nine Pence, loſing thereby 25 *l. per Cent.* and by ſelling their Tickets, as aforeſaid, they generally loſe 30, 40, or 50 *l. per Cent.* ſo that by a modeſt Computation their whole Loſs amounts to 60 *l. per Cent.* out of their ſmall Wages.

4. The turning of Seamen over from one Ship to another, after having been in ſuch Service one, two, or three Years without Money, produceth the ſame Effect as the former.

5. For the aforeſaid Reaſons the Seamen, their Wives and Friends, are at a great Charge and Trouble by petitioning and attending the Admiralty and Navy-Board, (on ſuch Occaſions) who ſpend great part of their Time in hearing and examining theſe and ſuch like Grievances.

6. Where-

6. Whereas if Seamen were paid and encouraged as aforeſaid, theſe Miſchiefs and Diſorders, with many others, occaſioned by ſeveral indirect Practices of the Clerks of the Navy, *&c.* would ſoon ceaſe and be aboliſhed.

7. And for promoting the ſame it is further propoſed, That a ſutable Fund of Money be raiſed and ſet apart for ſuch Uſes and Purpoſes: And if the ſame ſhould fail, or fall ſhort of what is intended, that then they may be ſupplied with ſuch Funds as ſhall be appropriated to pay Merchant-Dealers and Tradeſmen, who being under no Compulſion in making Agreement for their Commodities, are in a Capacity to help themſelves.

8. And if a Sufficiency of Money cannot be raiſed as aforeſaid, that then it may be borrowed; and ſuppoſe at 10 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, yet will be of ſo great Uſe in anſwering theſe Ends, that its preſumed their Majeſties will thereby ſave 200000 *l. per Annum*, or more: but if the late ingenious Propoſals to ſupply their Majeſties with Money at 3 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, be put into practice, the Advantages accruing to their Majeſties by this propoſed Method will be much greater, and the Doubts and Objections that may ariſe touching the Inſufficiency of making ſuch orderly Payments as aforeſaid, will be removed.

9. Thus by preferring Frugality, and aboliſhing Extravagancy, their Majeſties, with the uſual Funds generally raiſed and allowed for ſuch Occaſions, will ſoon be in a Capacity of paying and providing with ready Money all things uſeful and neceſſary for carrying on the War; and the Enemy taking notice of our Induſtry and Abilities, the uſual Forerunners of great Actions, will be thereby diſcouraged, as they are certain Preſages of their approaching Downfal.

10. And that by ſuch Means the general Trade of the Nation will be better ſupplied at home, and ſecured abroad; and the Subjects thereby inabled and encouraged to give

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Supplies to carry on the War, and their Majeſties thereby be the better ſupported to proſecute and continue the ſame.

11. Thus having, as I humbly conceive, propoſed a ſure and certain Method to prevent thoſe Evils occaſioned by the Sea-preſs, which (if put in practice) I dare affirm, will be a uſeful Inſtrument to vanquiſh and overcome all our Enemies both Foreign and Domeſtick; it being obſervable, that ſince my former Propoſals made for performing of Shipwrights Work, the impreſſing of Workmen for that Service hath been little practiſed.

In all that hath been moſt humbly offered I have ſtudied Brevity more than Curioſity, my Deſign being to ſerve my Country rather than to ſhew my Skill in Learning; and therefore do preſent the ſame, not as the Labour of my ſpare Minutes, but as the Fruit of a laborious Brain, that hath and will be always ready to ſerve their Majeſties and the Government upon all Occaſions. I ſhall only offer theſe following Queries, moſt humbly praying they may be conſidered.

1. Whether the Nation under the preſent Circumſtances of a War, can long continue a ſutable Supply of Money to carry on the ſame, under the pernicious Effects of Extravagancy?

2. Whether Money raiſed in Parliament with Care, collected with Trouble, and paid with Tears, requires not the moſt ſerious Thoughts and Endeavours of all its Diſpoſers, for converting the ſame, in all Circumſtances, to the moſt uſeful and advantagious Purpoſes?

3. Whether the King expoſing his Royal Perſon in ſo many Dangers abroad, for promoting the Happineſs and Well-being of the Nation, doth not expect the due Aſſiſtance of all other his Officers and Subjects, indiſpenſibly to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours for the full accompliſhing his Royal Purpoſes?

4. Whe-

4. Whether the ſaving thoſe immenſe Sums of Money, as aforeſaid, will not ſettle the Minds of their Majeſties good Subjects, and ſtop the Mouths of the moſt diſloyal and reſtleſs Spirits, who raiſe Animoſities amongſt us, and inſtil wicked Notions into the Minds of their Majeſties Subjects, repreſenting the Government as under an unſettled Condition, and groaning under Oppreſſion, by reaſon of great Taxes, and a lingring and expenſive War, and a want of Trade, and raiſing their Expectations of a ſpeedy Change, who finding their Hopes defeated by an unanimous Reſolution of rooting out the Evils occaſioning the ſame, can have no future Pretence to ſuch calumniating Reflections on the Government for bringing to paſs their evil Purpoſes?

5. Whether the buying and ſelling of publick Places be not an undoubted Inlet to bring their Majeſties Enemies into ſuch Stations, being of dangerous Conſequence to the Government?

6. Whether it will not be for their Majeſties and the Nation's Intereſt to advance Perſons to Places of Truſt according to their Merits, and not permit thoſe to be diſcountenanced, and to labour under Difficulties, who expoſe Frauds and Extravagancies, and propoſe proper Remedies for the Cure of thoſe Evils? and whether the brow-beating and diſcouraging thoſe who endeavour to make ſuch Diſcoveries, is not an effectual Means to prevent all others from appearing in ſuch like Caſes? Much more might be added, which for Brevity ſake is omitted. I ſhall humbly conclude with the following Admonition of King *Henry* the IV*th*, who upon his Death-bed ſpake to his Son as followeth; "So long "as Engliſh-men have Wealth, ſo long ſhalt thou have Obe- "dience from them; but when they are poor, they are "then ready for Commotions and Rebellions: from which, and all other Evils, good Lord deliver us both now and for evermore.

FINIS.